

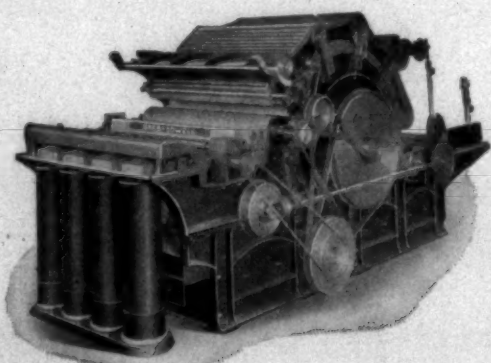
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 10, 1914

NUMBER 2

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

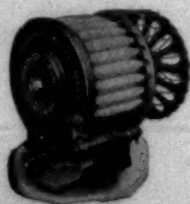


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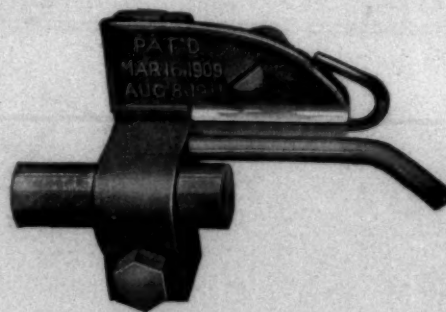
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 10, 1914

NUMBER 2

National Foreign Trade Council on South American Trade

In the hope of correcting prevalent misconceptions regarding the trade of the United States with South America and opportunities for its extension, the National Foreign Trade Council recently issue a statement calling attention to certain fundamental conditions surrounding that trade, which must be improved in order to accommodate existing trades to say nothing of future business.

The Chairman of the Council is James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and it consists of 35 nationally representative manufacturers, merchants, railroad and steamship men and bankers, representing all sections of the country and collectively standing for the general interest of all elements engaged in foreign trade.

At the outbreak of the war, a standing committee of New York members was appointed to consider foreign trade problems as they arose. As a result of the committee's observations the following statement is issued:

Statement.

Under the influence of glowing generalities as to the "wonderful opportunities" for extension of United States trade with South America, the public should not lose sight of certain fundamental conditions surrounding that trade, which must be improved before existing trade can be handled, to say nothing of greater business in the future. Exports to, and imports from, South America have been halted by the confusion into which the war threw European shipping and European banking, on which the expeditious transaction of our South American trade long has depended.

The United States and the ten republics of South America, by reason of their natural products and industry, occupy towards each other a naturally reciprocal position. Properly cultivated, a very large and mutually profitable trade can be developed. It will be necessary, however, to build from the ground up. The prizes of Latin-American trade will not fall gratuitously into our hands. Every nation now enjoying a large per capita foreign trade, has attained it only by systematic effort and sacrifice.

The South American trade problem can not be appreciated without analysis of its fundamental character.

Characteristics of South American Trade.

The normal elements of South America's foreign trade have been:

1. Agricultural, forest and mineral exports, constituting raw mater-

ials necessary to the life and industry of Europe and the United States.

2. Imports of manufactures.

3. European investments in South America, creating a market for European manufactures.

4. European banking, providing these investments and handling South America's trade with the United States, as well as with Europe.

5. European steamship lines, trading houses, and sales organizations serving a part of the United States' as well as Europe's South American trade.

6. A limited number of the United States' ships, trading houses and sales organizations.

Influence of the War.

The effect of the war upon this commerce has been:

1. Curtailment of the foreign market for South American products, due either to diminished purchasing power of the warring nations, or to their inaccessibility, as in the case of Germany.

2. Curtailment of South America's source of supply of manufactures, as in Germany.

3. Shrinkage of South American purchasing power through curtailment of European investment in South America, entailing suspension of transportation, industrial, agricultural and mining projects, which normally consume foreign manufactures.

4. Dislocation of London exchange, the universal currency of South American foreign trade and declaration of moratoria, rendering either impossible, or expensive, payments or collections in London bills of exchange.

5. Interruption of steamship communication, due to German marine's disappearance from the sea, and, for a time, prohibitive war risks.

As a primary fact South America's purchasing power is thus seen to dwindle toward the point represented by the value of her exportable products. A certain proportion of these must be utilized to meet her obligations of interest on European loans.

Although the United States, in the year ended June 30, 1914, purchased from South America merchandise to the value of \$222,677,075, and sold in return only to the value of \$124,539,909, an adverse trade balance of \$98,037,066, our Southern neighbors may naturally seek expansion of their exports in this direction. The future alone can determine whether this is possible. It is noteworthy that one commodity coffee, during the last fiscal year constituted, in value, one-third of

our total imports from South America. And this was a decline from the coffee import figures of 1912 and 1913.

South America's Buying Power.

How great an opportunity has the United States to sell South American merchandise hitherto bought in Europe? Any answer must take into consideration the already proven fact that European war diminishes South America's purchasing power because it reduces European investment. Whether the curtailment of European supply of manufactures exceeds the curtailment of this purchasing power will largely determine the extent of our opportunity to increase exports to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and other states.

Germany, as a source of supply of manufactures, is now cut off, but this, by no means, delivers German trade into our hands. The United Kingdom, although at war, impressively keeps open and traveled its world trade routes and with banking and shipping resources that we utterly lack, appreciates all opportunities for the capture of German trade.

Nor is European trade easily uprooted even by the shock of war. British commerce with South America is well grounded on vast investments in railways, industrial, agricultural and mining enterprises, and government loans, an estimated total on January 1, 1913, of \$3,376,495,837, yielding about \$160,000,000 in annual interest.

Trade naturally follows investment, but British, French and German investors have not rested content with the natural outworking of this economic law. In recent years they have systematically forfeited their South American trade by stipulating that materials from the country providing the funds, be preferred in the resultant construction and equipment contracts. Thus British-financed railroads often use exclusively British rails, rolling stock, etc., power plants built with German capital are equipped only with German electrical machinery, etc. The practice closed many commercial doors to the United States.

Will they remain closed? This depends upon whether European capital continues almost exclusively to supply the funds for continuance of these projects. Should the burdens of war decrease Europe's investing ability, or even regardless of that contingency, the investors of the United States may well conclude that judicious investment in South American railways, industries, plantations, and mines,

not only offers adequate profits but will open and protect new markets for manufactures and certain natural products such as oil, coal and lumber. A great part of funds thus loaned need never leave the country but will be expended here for American manufactures.

While the American public is not educated to foreign investment, and the country is still a borrower in the world's financial market, it should be remembered that the new tariff has precipitated many American industries into world competition. Our domestic prosperity, the welfare of millions of workers, increasingly depends upon the success of export trade. With our commercial operations thus forced to encircle the globe, capital will scarcely remain cloistered within our own borders.

Banking Facilities.

Not only does our future in South America depend upon improvement of our banking facilities, but the transaction of business already obtained has been halted by the disruption of London exchange. For years London has been South America's banker, and ninety day bills on London the medium of settlement of export and import business not only with Europe but the United States as well.

Having so long depended upon London banking mediation, which includes not only British, but German and French branch banks at London, exporters and importers here and in South America, have great difficulty in establishing direct banking relations.

We owe South America far more than South America owes us. The trade balance is heavily adverse to the United States. Since South American interests owe heavily at London, they naturally desire that the United States pay at London for its heavy imports of coffee, rubber, nitrates, etc. Importers therefore are obliged to transfer funds to London, a difficult and expensive process at the prevailing high rates of exchange. Of course this money is not shipped on from London to South America. London discharges the obligation in British manufactures, thus affectively alienating to the United Kingdom the selling power which we should derive from heavy purchases of South American merchandise. In a healthful trade the United States should more largely discharge its indebtedness to South America by increased exports. Obligations for imports payable at London not only prevent this but

(Continued on Page 5.)

Electric Power for Textile Mills

Reprint of an article in the Electric Journal by John S. Henderson, Sales Department Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company

The cardinal factors which should govern the choice of a power scheme for a new mill are:

1. Speed-torque characteristic of the power for best quality and greatest quantity of product.
2. Cost of the power.

The quality of the product is considered first, because the cost of the power does not differ very widely with the different methods now in use.

Speed-Torque Characteristics.

The inherent speed-torque characteristic of the productive machine is the first point for analysis. For the larger part of the productive machinery, the torque (force tending to turn the main shaft) should not vary in intensity within one productive machine. The speed should be steady—or uniform. It should not increase or decrease in speed suddenly within one revolution of the main shaft. Looms, moreover, demand the application of a power whose speed is itself uniform, although the torque demand may vary 50 per cent or more. For looms an individual motor can

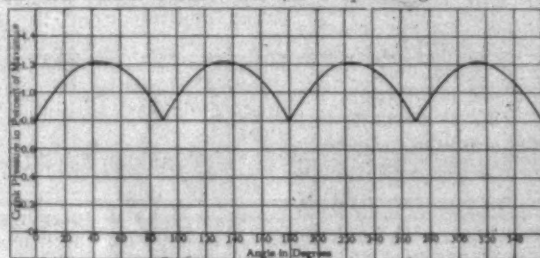


Fig. 1—Turning Effort During One Revolution of the Crank.

be designed and built to absorb satisfactorily the shock due to the sudden change of load. The slip of a belt may have a reasonable cushioning effect. The modern loom is built with a friction drive which act as a shock absorber.

In general, the productive machinery requires a uniform speed and a uniform torque applied to the main shaft. Electric motors which secure power from steam turbines meet the desired conditions.

Speed Characteristics of Reciprocating Engines.

The engine usually seen in a mechanically driven mill is a cross-compound engine with cranks at right angles. Let us assume equal loads on the two cylinders. Suppose the pressure of the steam uniform throughout the stroke, the connecting rod to act always parallel to the center line of the engine, and the moving parts to be without weight. The total pressure tending to turn the shaft would resemble the curve, Fig. 1. The pressure tending to turn the shaft around varies from a maximum to a minimum and the speed of the shaft is pulsating. In reality, the steam pressure is constant for only a part of the stroke, the connecting rod does not move parallel to the center line of the engine and the moving parts have weight. A flywheel of large diameter with a heavy rim is used as an expedient to reduce the pulsations

in speed. The speed must rise and fall to make use of the "fly-wheel effect." Exact tests have shown speed pulsations up to four per cent on cross-compound engines. Tachometer readings on the main jack shaft in any mechanically driven mill will show material pulsations in speed. There is this inherent undesirable speed condition in any reciprocating engine.

Transmission by Shafting and Belting.

There are two cardinal points to consider in such a transmission system:—

1. Shaft torsion.
2. Alternate tightening and slackening of belts.

The elasticity of steel shafting is such that when a long shaft supported by a number of hangers is started the part to which power is applied turns before the free ends. The reaction causes the free ends to "hunt" for equilibrium. When the torque of the productive machinery is variable, as in a weave shed, equilibrium is never realized. In a spinning room the uniform

torque required and the large fly-wheel effect in the productive machinery tends to steady the shaft, but, because of the inherent pulsating speed of the engine and the alternate tightening and slackening of belts in the main and subsidiary drives, equilibrium is never reached even in the spinning room.

Tachometer readings in a number of mechanically driven mills show that the shafting varies instantaneously in speed within one revolution of the shaft by amounts varying from three per cent to more than 30 per cent. In one mill, for instance, the speed of a shaft in a weave shed varies six per cent at the driven part and 20 per cent at the free end within one revolution. On this shaft, assume that a pulley at the free end, whose average surface speed is 1,000 feet per minute, drives a loom by means of a belt. Necessarily, there must be a slip of the loom pulley due to the sudden load changes. But the belt itself is not being supplied with uniform speed. There is an excess slip between driving pulley and belt due to frequent changing for the surface speed of the pulley from 900 to 1,100 feet per minute almost instantaneously, as shown in Fig. 2.

The use of an electric motor driving short lengths of shafting, as in Fig. 3, would maintain reasonably uniform surface speed of the pulleys on the line shafts. The acceleration in surface speed of the driv-

ing pulley from 900 to 1,100 feet per minute may often occur just when good condens-

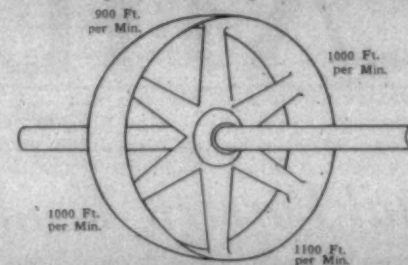


Fig. 2—Diagram Indicating the Rapid Changes of Speed Within a Single Revolution of the Pulley.

ing records, and results from turbine plants now installed.

The mills in Fall River make print cloths. The New Bedford mills make fine goods. Good soft coal in most of these mills costs in the neighborhood of \$5 per ton on the boiler room floor, which is the price assumed. The power plants for mechanical drive usually consist of two engines belted direct to the main line shafts in the mill.

1. Two 1,000 horse-power cross-compound engines and mechanical drive.
2. Two 750 kilowatt high-pressure turbines and group motor drive.
3. One 2,000 horse-power com-

about 25 per cent of the total load

TABLE 1—Relative Costs of Power for a Peak Load of 2,000. Indicated Horse-Power, Corresponding to 1,270 Kilowatts at Switchboard

Item	Plant I Engines	Plant II Turbines	Plant III Combination Engine and L.P. Turbine	Plant IV Bleeder Turbines	V—Central Station power at 1c per kilo- watt hour
First cost	\$130,000	\$125,000	\$115,000	\$125,000	\$85,000
Fixed charges—12 per cent	15,600	15,000	13,800	15,000	4,200
Labor	5,000	5,000	4,500	5,000	2,000
Coal or Energy ..	21,650	20,000	18,100	19,600	31,500
Sup's and repairs ..	2,000	2,000	2,250	2,000	300
Total per year ..	44,750	42,000	38,650	41,600	38,000
Cost per indicated horse-power per year	22.37	21.00	19.32	20.80	19.00

bination cross-compound engine and low pressure turbine and combined drive.

4. One 750 kilowatt high-pressure turbine, and one 750 kilowatt bleeder turbine, with group motor drive.
5. Purchased power and group motor drive.

In this example the steam conditions are assumed to be:—

- Plant 1—150 lbs. gauge pressure, 26 in. vacuum.
- Plants 2, 3 and 4—150 lbs. gauge

when all machinery is running. The corresponding loss under load is about 35 per cent of the total.

The first costs, given in Table 1, vary but little with the locality. The cost of coal per ton will vary with the locality, modifying this item. For instance, with good soft coal at \$3.00 per ton, for the isolated plants the cost per indicated horse-power per year would be less than shown in the table by about 19 per cent. A change of ten per cent in the cost

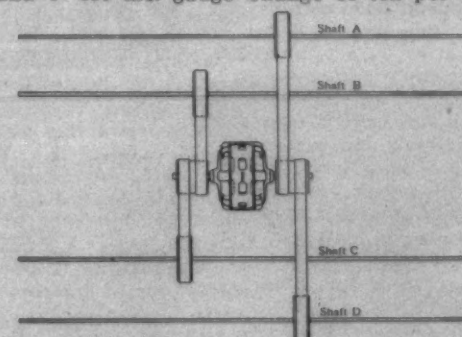


Fig. 3—A Method of Obtaining Fairly Uniform Speed by the Use of Motor and Short Lengths of Shaft.

pressure, 28 in. vacuum.

First costs include complete power plants and all auxiliary equipment necessary to drive the main shafts in the mills. Economizers are included.

Operating costs are based on results realized in Fall River and New

of central station power per kw-hr. will change the total cost per year (or the cost referred to indicated horse-power in the engine) by about eight per cent.

In Plants 1, 2 and 3, heating and slashing costs were not considered, as the amount of slashing and heat-

ing varies with the locality. For comparison with Plant 4, which includes a turbine to bleed steam for slashing and heating, assume:

Slashing—2,00 lbs. steam per hr.—1,200 hrs. per year. Slashing and Heating—6,500 lbs. steam per hr.—1,500 hrs. per year.

The total would be 610 tons of coal per year if steam were taken from boilers.

General Remarks.

The costs given in Table 1 are actual. The coal consumption is based on the average of a number of mills. Labor and supplies are based on actual results. Obsolescence is cared for on a twenty-year sinking fund basis. The estimates for slashing and heating are based on tests and actual costs for Fall River and New Bedford territory. The costs of electrical apparatus are based on equipment that has been installed. The kilowatt-hour price of purchased power is assumed for the sake of comparison.

The drives chosen are as nearly as possible comparable group electric and mechanical drives. The losses of a plant under load between the indicated horse-power of the prime mover and the brake horse-power at the shaft of the productive machine are approximately the same for mechanical drive and for turbine with group electric drive.

(Continued Next Week.)

National Foreign Trade Council on South American Trade.

(Continued from Page 3.)
siphon gold from our banks to Europe.

The most conspicuous evidence of our disadvantage is seen in the trade with Brazil. During the last fiscal year American imports from Brazil were valued at \$101,329,073 but we sold to Brazil in return merchandise valued at only \$29,963,914. Vessels have delivered coffee, rubber and other Brazilian products in the United States and loaded with cotton and grain which they have transported to Great Britain, loading in British ports with British manufactured goods which were carried to South America, thus completing the triangle.

While we are willing and able to pay for South American products our manufacturers and trading houses are reluctant to ship goods to the sister republics, many of whom have declared moratoria. Manufacturers and exporters declare they do not know where their money is coming from. As a matter of fact, the exporter's money ought to come from his next door neighbor, the importer of South American merchandise.

We are certainly at a disadvantage if our indebtedness is used to pay for British manufactures exported to South America, while our own manufactures remain congested on our docks for lack of sound credits. The necessity is apparent of machinery to bring together the importer of South American products and the exporter of our manufactures. Toward this goal various banks are seeking to work but the field is new. The task is complicated by the lack of co-operation between exporters and importers as well as by the absence of established American banks in

South American financial centers. The new banking law, fortunately, permits the establishment of foreign branches of national banks. The National City Bank has availed itself of this authority but the authorization of national banks to deal in acceptances of foreign paper is not yet effective. So long as it is not in operation a serious difficulty confronts the establishment here of an international discount market strong enough to support direct exchange with the neutral markets of South America and the Far East.

Trade Independence Vital.

The war has demonstrated that foreign trade is a vital element in our domestic prosperity. The war has disclosed a fundamental weakness of our foreign trade's dependence upon European banking. Although neutral, our commerce has suffered, through this dependence, the rigors of war.

With the gradual resumption of

ocean transportation and the control of the sea by England the equilibrium of London exchange may again be restored. Nothing is more fallacious, however, than to await this restoration as the sole remedy of the disruption of overseas commerce.

What the war has in store is uncertain. Blind dependence upon the banking mediation of any belligerent is hazardous. Our greatest opportunity lies in the establishment of those direct financial relations and the American steamship connections necessary to assure the economic independence of the trade we already have and of that which we hope to gain with increased banking and steamship facilities of our own. It should be possible to pay for a greater proportion of our imports in merchandise of our own production and to retain in the United States a greater proportion of the funds due for imports.

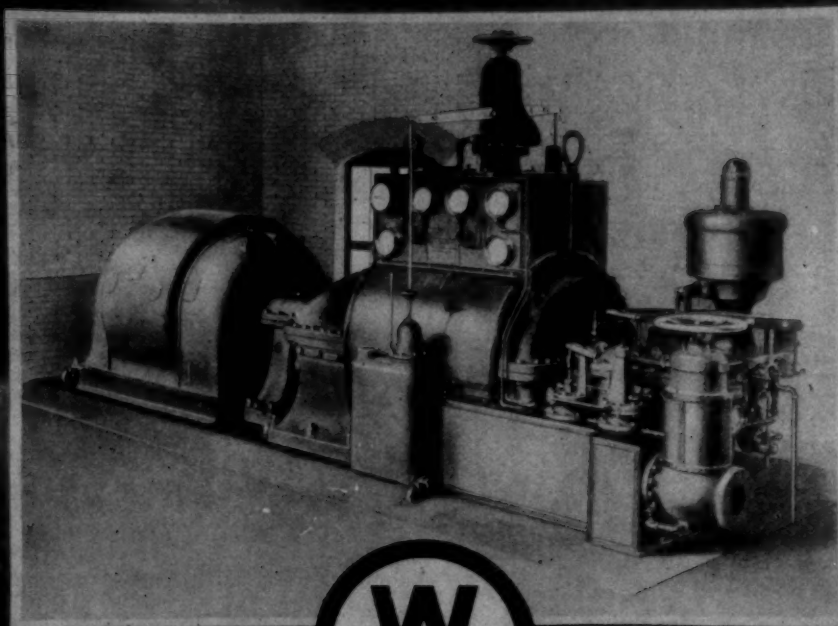
While individual opportunities will offer themselves to our exporters, the general security and prosperity of the South American trade can be guaranteed only by the formulation of a definite policy upon the part of business men as well as the government and by co-operation among all elements. Increased South American trade founded on anything less substantial will remain vulnerable to the changing fortunes of European finance and business.

A small boy, who was sitting next to a very haughty woman in a crowded car, kept sniffing in a most annoying manner. At last the lady could bear it no longer.

"Boy, have you got a handkerchief?" she demanded.

The small boy looked at her for a few seconds and then, in a dignified tone, came the answer:

"Yes, I have; but I don't lend it to strangers."—Houston Chronicle.



W

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MORE THAN of WESTINGHOUSE Turbines are Driving 150,000 H.P. Textile Mills

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All types high pressure, low pressure, and bleeder turbines—can be supplied. We will gladly assist you in selecting the proper type to suit your special needs.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

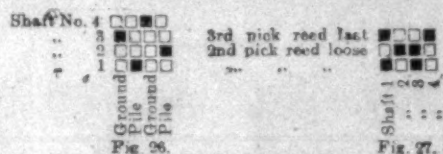
Cotton Spinning Examinations

In April of each year the City and Guilds of London Institute, London, England, hold cotton spinning and weaving examinations and it has been our custom to publish many of the questions.

We have found that many of our subscribers have been greatly interested in the examination and this year we shall publish practically all of the questions that will interest our readers. The answers given to the questions are taken from the Cotton Factory Times of England and are by their well-known contributors who use the names "Lectus" and "Fabricus."

Question.—A drawing frame of three heads, of six deliveries each, is required to produce 3,000 lbs. weekly of 20 hank sliver; the card sliver is 244 hanks, and the drawing frame front roller is 1 3/8 in. diameter. Find (a) draft in each head, (b) speed of front roller, assuming the frame runs 54 hours per week, and that an allowance of 22 per cent is made for stoppages.

Answer.—(a) Take the draft first. It is not stated how many ends up. Assuming six ends up at each head, making no allowance for waste,



and allowing "drawn" counts to be the same as "carded" counts, we should have a total draft of $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$. But the drawn counts are stated to be coarser than the carded counts, and this implies a proportionately lower total draft.

Therefore:
 $216 \times .20$

$= \text{total draft} = 177.$

.244

$\sqrt{177} = 5.61$ draft in each head.—
First answer.

(b)

$\text{Revs} \times 11 \times 22 \times 54 \times 60 \times 6 \times 78$

$= 3,000$

$840 \times 8 \times 7 \times 12 \times 3 \times .20 \times 100$ lbs.

Therefore

$840 \times 8 \times 7 \times 12 \times 3 \times .20 \times 100 \times 3,000$

$11 \times 22 \times 54 \times 60 \times 78 \times 6$

$= \text{Revolutions} = 276.88$ per minute.
Second answer.

Question.—Show by sketches the structure of terry towels. Explain how you would obtain square blocks of color and white at the centre and sides of a towel with a white ground. How is the loop formed, and state whether the length of loop may be varied?

Answer.—Terry towels are pile fabrics which are produced by negatively flushing warp threads into loops on the surface of an ordinary woven ground cloth. Pile threads are separately beamed and very lightly tensioned, while the ground warp threads are heavily tensioned. In the common style of terry cloth three picks of weft are put in for each loop, but the first two picks

are not beaten fully into contact with the fell of the cloth, they are left to form a gap of size corresponding to the length of loop desired. After the second pick alternate pile threads are crossed in the shed, so that when the third pick of weft has been inserted and the full stroke is given to the reed, all three picks are caused to slide along the taut ground threads and that portion of the pile threads which had previously spanned the gap is carried forward with the interlaced weft, and formed into loops on the upper or lower surface, according to their position relatively to the first and third picks of the loop. Various methods are adopted for forming and closing the gaps, the commonest being that of causing the reed to give way on the loose reed principle for two picks, and locking it securely for the third pick, while another method causes the sley to make two short and one long strokes. Figs. 26 and 27 show the draft and lifting plan respectively for the three pick loop described above, but the structure is best shown by sections in the direction of the warp, one of which shows the gaps in the picks and the other the gaps closed and the pile threads formed into loops.

It will be observed that in the above lifting plans odd numbered pile ends are lifted for the first and third picks of the loop, these make piles on the upper side of the cloth. But even numbered pile ends are down for these picks, and therefore make pile on the underside of the cloth, hence the latter has loops on both sides. But by varying the lifting of the pile ends so that each lifts for the first and third picks of a given number of loops, and then for the second picks of a similar number, the same ends can be made to develop loops first one the upper and then on the under side, whence it is only necessary to vary the draft accordingly to get the blocks named in the question. The pile ends in the body of the cloth are usually drafted upon separate beald shafts, which work continuously, as Fig. 27; they could be drawn upon the same shafts as those for the block ends, and the body of the cloth would still have a solid white loop surface, but there would be a tendency to develop cracks at the points where the pile ends change from looping on the upper to the under surface. The length of loop can be varied by varying the amount of tension upon the pile warp for slight alterations in length, or by altering the stroke of the sley or the amount which the reed gives way when a considerable alteration in the length of loop is required.

Question.—Mark out a peg plan and draft which would produce double and single cloth in stripes 1-4 inch broad, the double cloth

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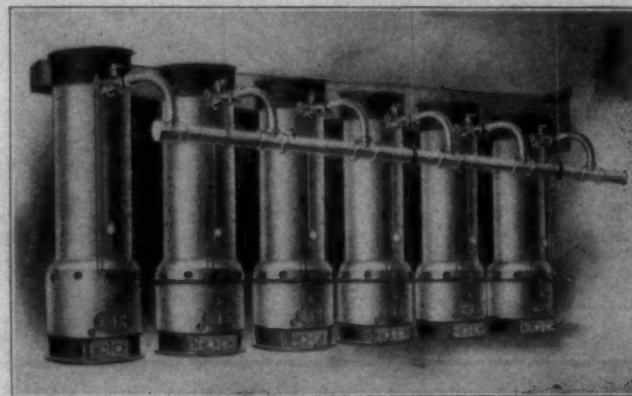
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portion to be suitable for the insertion of the flat stripes of metal or whalebone.

Answer.—No indication is given in the question as to the direction of the stripes; the reed and pick of the cloth; and the relative number of threads in the single and double portions of the cloth respectively. Assuming the stripes to be run along the length of the cloth, and each portion of the double cloth stripe to have as many ends as the plain part, draft 28 and lifting, plan 29 would answer for a 64 reed Stockport counts with 2 in a dent for the single portion, and 4 in a dent for the double portion.

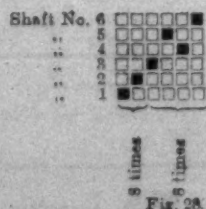


Fig. 28.

For stripes across the width of the cloth with 64 picks per inch in the single portion, the draft and peg plan would be as Figs. 30 and 31 respectively, and if the double portions are each to have the same closeness of picks as the single portion, the taking-up would require to be varied accordingly.

Question.—Calculate the amount of yarn in tapestry table cloths, 66 inches wide in reed, 16 threads of 2/66's and 48 threads of 2/30's per inch in reed, 2/60's warp 800 yards long, and 2/30's warp 760 yards long for 700 yards cloth, 48 picks per inch each of 8's maroon and

Fine warp = 33.521 lbs.

840×30
40×66×760

Coarse warp = 191.10 lbs.

840×15
48×66×700

8's Weft = 330.00 lbs.

840×8
48×66×700

2/12's Weft = 440.00 lbs.

840×6

Total = 994.62 lbs.

2/12's fawn.

16×66×800

The above answer contains no allowance either for waste or selvage ends, as the former would not be

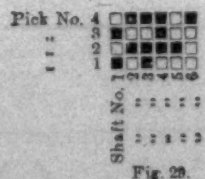


Fig. 29.

contained in the cloth, and the latter are not specific. Selvage ends would probably be taken from the coarse warp, and if it were desired to include them in the calculation,

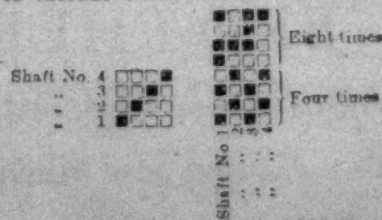
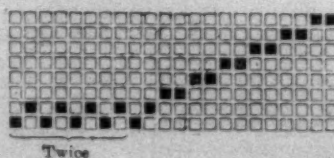


Fig. 30.

16 or 20 additional ends at each side might be allowed.

Question.—Mark out a peg plan and draft for the colored weft figured stripe cloth illustrated at E. The figure occupies 12 threads (2 in an eye) and 24 picks to a repeat. Gauge the reed and pick of the cloth, and make another peg plan that you consider suitable for the same warp.



Twice

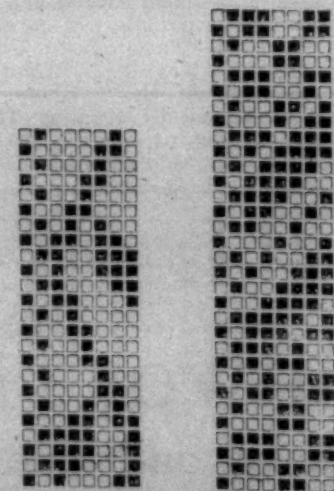


Fig. 32, 33, 34.

Answer.—The required draft and peg plan are shown at Figs. 32 and 33, and an alternative peg plan at Fig. 34 respectively. A 60 reed Stockport counts with 2 in a dent

and 48 picks per inch appear to have been used in weaving the cloth.

Fine and Fancy Cottons Continue in Good Demand.

The market for fine and fancy cottons is working into a healthier position than for some time. The demand is broader and the supply is not accumulating as some men expected it would. The trend to very fine yarns for use in sheer goods has become so pronounced that the demand for long staple cotton has become acute. There is every reason to expect high prices on the fine long staple raw material for some time to come. Egyptian cotton is scarce for immediate sale and Sea Island cotton is reported to have been corralled already. The long staple fine peeler cottons will not be matured for some weeks and will not be available from the new crop as early as the average grades of cotton.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

She—A proverb says that fruit is gold in the morning and lead at night, meaning that it's bad for one in the evening, I suppose.

He—That's right! Look at the trouble Adam got into by eating an apple after Eve.—Boston Transcript

A correspondent writes us to know if we can give the origin of the old poem about the little child shyly clinging to its mother's skirts. We cannot, but it is terrible out-of-date anyway, for the present mother is so shy on skirts that any child would have trouble in getting hold of enough to cling to.—Portland, Me

Conservation of Cotton Waste.

The utilization of cotton waste in the United States is an important feature of the textile manufacturing industry. The quantity of waste made in cotton mills from the opening and carding processes until the yarns and warps reach the looms makes an enormous total. It is estimated that American mills thus make about 450 to 500 million pounds of cotton waste annually; in other words, of the 5 2-5 million bales of cotton, weighing 500 pounds each, which they spin, 15 to 20 per cent of it becomes a so-called "waste" product. It is classified by E. W. Thompson, a commercial agent, as follows:

Broadly speaking, "waste" in a cotton mill comprises a wide range of articles; including the bagging and ties, say, 6 per cent. Then follows "picker waste," 3 per cent; card waste in the shape of motes, 1 per cent; and stripes, 2 per cent; slubber, intermediate, and roving waste, containing a small amount of twist, 1 per cent; spinning waste—sweepings and other trash—1 per cent; clearer waste and similar clean, soft material, 1 per cent; and thread waste, 3 per cent. Proceeding to the weaving department: Slasher waste, one-half of 1 per cent; filling waste, one-half of 1 per cent; hard ends, that is, cloth remnants, et., 1 per cent. This makes a total of 20 per cent. Out of this total the thread waste of various kinds which could be worked over and used for wiping purposes there is in the spinning room 3 per cent and in the weaving room 1 per cent; therefore only 4 per cent out of 20 per cent, or one-fifth of the entire amount of waste produced in the cotton spinning and weaving process could be worked over into wiping waste or thread waste or what is loosely called in machine shops simply "waste." The kind of wiping waste which is used in the mechanical trades is the result of reworked or recombed thread waste of various kinds.

Taking a broader view of the subject, we know that the bagging and ties are cleaned up and used over in various ways. First, for use just about as they are as second-hand material in the baling of country cotton; second, the repicking of the shoddy, which is spun and woven into what is known as re woven bagging. This part of the waste may therefore be considered as a

raw material for that kind of manufacture. I should say that approximately 10 per cent of all such bagging is reworked and turned into re woven bagging as above.

The picker waste and card waste, except strips, is used over and carded for the manufacture of low-grade batting and so-called cotton felts. It is used largely in the manufacture of cotton felt mattresses of low grade. A small amount of this kind of waste is also spun into coarse yarn and twine, but this is hardly perceptible in this country. I think a good deal of this is done in Germany, however. Strips are sold entirely as a raw material in certain coarse-cotton spinning concerns. This material is very good for coarse work and sells all the way from 65 to 75 per cent of the price of middling cotton. Some mills rework their own strips by scattering and mixing them with the raw cotton in the mixing bin. This has a tendency to weaken the final product, but is not noticeable in Southern mill work when no finer than, say, No. 30 yarns.

The slubber waste and roving waste are almost always reworked in the same mills, just as card strips are, except that the mills (especially large mills) generally have a picker machine for shoddying this material and taking out of it the small amount of twist that has been put in it through the roving process. The resulting shoddy is carefully mixed with the raw cotton and has about the same effect on it as the card strips, that is, no perceptible effect up to No. 30 yarns.

The waste of the spinning room consisting of sweepings and clearer waste and other soft waste not twisted, is practically all sold for remanufacture of some kind, mostly for twines and ropes.

It would appear from the above figures, therefore, that it would be quite logical to call nearly all of the cotton waste a raw material for some purpose, because of our modern economy not to let any by-product escape, but to follow it along and manufacture it in some way into some useful object.

This cotton waste is exclusive of the cotton sweepings from warehouses, etc., which also extend into many million pounds, and exclusive of the 400,000 bales or 200 million pounds of linters secured from the woolly seed at the cottonseed-oil mills previously to crushing. These linters are largely used for making cotton batting and comforts.

The strictly "cotton waste" is made use of for manifold purposes. The railroads and machine shops of the country buy about 20 million pounds, at a cost of about \$1,400,000 annually, for wiping purposes and for axle boxes. The balance, as stated by the engineer who furnishes the foregoing statement, is repicked and manufactured in many different fabrications; these include twine, lampwicks, linings, drills, flannelettes, bags, etc. The cement industry alone is said to purchase annually about 32 million dollars worth of cotton bags, it is understood, are made from cotton waste. These bags now cost 10 cents each, and this big item of expense is causing manufacturers to seek a cheaper substitute for cement bags.

It is apparent, therefore, that about 95 per cent of the half billion pounds of cotton waste made annually in American mills is reworked into various fabrications and forms a large item in the country's commerce.—Consular Reports.

English Mills Curtailing.

F. B. Shipley, of the Shipley, Hollins Co., Inc., who has just returned from Manchester, gives the following interesting information in an interview published in the Daily Trade Record of New York, regarding the conditions among the English mills in Manchester:

"The English manufacturers," said Mr. Shipley, "are doing their best to keep running in order to conserve their trade and keep their operatives from want, but many of them have been forced to close entirely, because of the financial situation. It is hard for the mills under present conditions to purchase cotton because they must pay cash for it in Liverpool, while money which is owed them cannot be collected because of the moratorium. Plans are under way to keep the mills running one week and shut down the next and to allow the operatives to spend part of their time in harvesting the crops. It is estimated by prominent English mill men who have attended conferences held in Manchester that during the war the best that English mills can do is to keep 25 per cent of their machinery running. On August 8 three-quarters of the cotton machinery in England shut down entirely, a greater amount than has been shut down at any time since the Civil War. The English mills are willing to admit that the present trouble creates a

big opportunity for the American cotton goods manufacturers.

"The dyestuffs situation is just as serious for the English manufacturers as it is here in this country. The mills have very small supplies on hand, and there is no production of dyestuffs worth mentioning in England. It is believed there that supplies in Germany are small. Much of the material used for sizing and bleaching by the English mills comes from Germany, and this supply is entirely cut off. Many English manufacturers have been turning out a wide variety of fabrics made with yarns brought from the Continent. These yarns cannot now be obtained, and the mills have ceased making any number of fabrics. At the moment the English mills have to contend with financial troubles, a shortage of dyestuffs and finishing materials, a shortage of a number classes of yarns not made in England, and the loss of their help because of the war.

"England's trade with the countries of the world, including India, China, Africa, and South America, has been larger than that of any other country. With 75 per cent curtailment and no large stocks of goods, it will be hard for the English mills to hold their business if the war continues. English manufacturers take the situation seriously, but are inclined to believe that the American mills will have the foreign trade forced upon them as soon as the buyers in the world market discover that they can get no goods from their usual source of supply. A shortage of merchandise and higher prices, not only on colored goods but on other lines of cotton fabrics, is predicted in England.

Damask Advanced.

An idea of the way in which prices are going up in the New York market was given on Saturday last by the head of one of the largest linen importing houses in the trade: "Damasks have advanced heavily," he said, "I have just paid 24 3-4 pence a yard for goods which previously cost me 19 pence, and I am unable to say what the prices will be on the next lot, or whether goods can be secured at any figure. There is no regularity to prices in this market, as long as stocks hold out. Sellers with goods on hand can get almost any price they ask, but when it comes to a question of further goods, cannot possibly say what the prices will be.—New York Commercial.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

A Question.

I want the shortest rule possible for figuring the number of filling to be used to make a certain weight goods, when warp number, pick, width, sley and yards per pound are known.

Will some reader please give me rule for above.

Duck.

Construction of Bag Goods.

Editor:

I understand that a large amount of cotton goods of coarse construction will be needed for bag purposes and also for covering cotton goods and cotton bales.

I would like for some of your readers to give me the construction of such goods and also any ideas of value relative to their manufacture.

R. H.

Growth of Tape Driven Spinning.

The growth of business in modern tape drive spinning has been remarkable and its volume will be realized from the statement made to us that the Fales & Jenks Machine Co., of Pawtucket, R. I., now have in operation 400,000 tape driven spinning spindles and 100,000 tape driven twister spindles.

Waste Cost.

In our issue of August 27th, R. S. L., asked for the cost of waste at the different prices of cotton and below, we give such figures on cotton from 5 to 15 cents, all being based on 15 per cent waste. Some men in estimating the cost of 15 per cent waste on 10-cent cotton estimates it as 1.50 cents, which is not correct as it is 1.76 cents and this accounts for the error in the cost sheets of some mills.

By 15 per cent waste we mean that 100 pounds of cotton will lose 15 per cent net in passing through the mill or in other words that 100 pounds of cotton will produce 85 pounds of goods or yarns as the case may be.

At 10 cents, 100 pounds of cotton cost \$10.00 and if it produces 85 pounds of goods.

$$\$10.00 \div 85 = 11.76$$

$$11.75 - 10 = 1.76 \text{ waste.}$$

It will be interesting to note that while cotton has declined 14 to 7 cents since the war began the real difference due to reduction of waste cost is 16.47—8.23 or 8.24 cents.

Waste Cost.

Price of Cotton	Cost 15% Waste	Cotton plus Waste
5c	.88c	5.88c
¼	.92	6.17
½	.97	6.47
¾	1.01	6.76
6	1.05	7.05
¾	1.10	7.35
¾	1.14	7.64
¾	1.19	7.94
7	1.23c	8.23c

¼	1.28	8.53
¼	1.32	8.28
¼	1.37	9.12
8	1.41	9.41
¼	1.46	9.71
¼	1.50	10.00
¼	1.55	10.30
9	1.59	10.59
¼	1.64	10.89
¼	1.68	11.18
¼	1.72	11.47
10	1.76	11.76
¼	1.81	12.06
¼	1.85	12.35
¼	1.90	12.65
11	1.94	12.94
¼	1.99	13.25
¼	2.03	13.53
¼	2.08	13.83
12	2.13	14.12
¼	2.17	14.42
¼	2.21	14.71
¼	2.25	15.00
13	2.29	15.29
¼	2.34	15.59
¼	2.38	15.88
¼	2.43	16.18
14	2.47	16.47
¼	2.52	16.77
¼	2.56	17.06
¼	2.60	17.35
15	2.64	17.64

Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.

As citizens of the United States, born in Belgium, we fully agree with everything that Sherman said concerning war and we greatly regret the inconvenience the trouble in Europe has caused some of the textile mills.

At the same time, most of our friends who have been dealing with the right parties, find themselves well taken care of and as manufacturers, jealous of our reputation of fair dealing, we have endeavored to so treat all our customers.

We have firmly refused to sell our stock to brokers and dealers, no matter what price they offered and are selling our goods at practically no advance even to those who, unfortunately, were not covered by contract.

As for SIZOL and SIZOL PRODUCTS the price of some will not be changed and we are pleased to guarantee our trade continued satisfaction and prompt shipment of their orders. At your service,

Herman Seydel, Prest.

Paul Seydel, Treas.

The Situation Today.

During the past three weeks our clerical and shipping and laboratory forces have been engaged day and night in preparing and distributing our stocks of colors to our regular trade in proportion to previous consumption. We are still engaged in this undertaking.

In the meantime, we have been fortunately able to arrange with Mr. K. van Andel, a retired officer of the Dutch Navy, brother-in-law of Dr. Arthur von Weinberg, of Leopold Cassella & Co., G.m.b.H., and a resident of Holland, to act as special

agent for us in the Netherlands to do everything possible to expedite any shipments en route to us down the Rhine and across the frontier. Mr. van Andel sailed from New York on this errand by the S. S. "Potsdam" on August 15th.

This explanation is made for the benefit of our friends and customers in order that they may be assured that everything is being done in their interest which is humanly possible. Every means has been taken to expedite deliveries, but even with excellent facilities for the handling of the great mass of orders which have reached us, very serious delays have occurred consequent upon the complications incidental to so great a demand. Many requests for colors, too, we have been forced to decline and the spirit in which these curtailments have been accepted has been most helpful in our effort to make a fair and just apportionment.

We are still adhering to our policy of supplying our customers with such colors as they have been using without advance in price.

Cassella Color Co.

Trade With Southern Cotton Mills Sought.

Since the war in Europe began Secretary W. H. Leahy, of the Industrial and statistical bureau of the Atlanta, Ga., Chamber of Commerce, has been in almost daily receipt of letters from concerns in the east and Canada, requesting that they be put in communication with southern cotton mills. The latest request of this nature came from Montreal last Tuesday afternoon.

Aside from these inquiries, Mr. Leahy is in receipt of a letter from a firm in San Francisco asking to be placed in touch with some concern manufacturing a cheap grade of socks, suitable for export trade in China and the far east.

Mr. Leahy is making it a point to answer these communications with-

out delay and to co-operate with the writers toward establishing an avenue of trade as indicated. He believes, in this manner, that a great portion of southern manufactured goods can be disposed of at a good profit.

The South is Palm Beach Crazy.

Complaint was voted recently by a manufacturer that the sale of Palm Beach suits, particularly in the southern states, will cut deeply into the orders for the regular line for next spring.

When the road men leave early the latter part of next month or early in October they will find, said this manufacturer, that the orders now being taken for Palm Beach suits for delivery next spring will play havoc with their regular business.

"The South is Palm Beach crazy," said the speaker, who has just returned from a trip through the South. "Retailers there tell me if they can get a line of Palm Beach suits that sell for \$7.50 and another line for \$5 they can satisfy their customers for the summer and that flannels and other light weights would lay on their counters. Is it any wonder that nearly all houses are turning to the manufacture of Palm Beachers? Even the pants houses are making them now."

"One of our southern customers wanted to place an order for \$3,000 worth of Palm Beach suits and a \$200 regular line order today. That tells the story."—Daily Trade Record.

Peanuts.

"Shells were falling all around me," he began.

"Yes, Yes! But where were you?" she whispered.

"Out at the ball park," he snickered, reaching for his hat.—Buffalo Express.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill	Superintendent
Town	Overseer of Carding
Number of spindles	Overseer of Spinning
(Give exact number).	Overseer Weaving
Number of looms	Overseer of Cloth Room
(Give exact number).	Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

Slopping Over.

We realize the intense business depression that six cent cotton is going to bring to the South and we are ready to do anything in our power to prevent such a calamity.

The recent "buy a bale" movement which is spreading over the South is a good one and we want to see it grow, but it seems to us that many of our papers are "slopping over" when they urge the merchants and business men not only to "buy a bale" but to pay 10 or 12 cents for it.

Cotton can be purchased now in some sections at 7 cents, or \$35 per bale, and when the business man pays \$50 a bale for the one he buys he simply makes the farmer a donation of \$15.

We never heard of the farmer buying goods in dull times in order to help the mills or the merchants and we think there is too much "slopping over" about the dear farmer.

They have had several years of high prices for cotton and are in better shape than any other class to stand a bad year. The man who will really have to suffer is the merchant that they owe and if any business

men have \$15 donations to make they had better give it to the small merchants who will have a hard time avoiding bankruptcy.

The farmer has our best wishes for prosperity and our sympathy in adversity, but is due to take his chances with the rest of the business world without such loud howling every time things do not suit him. If he is the right kind of farmer he has at least raised enough to feed his family and sympathy is much more needed by the laboring man who must now buy food for his family out of his pay check when flour has advanced \$2.00 per barrel, meat 5 cents per pound and other things in proportion.

The "buy a bale" movement is a good one and when cotton touches six cents, as we believe it will, the editor of the journal expects to buy and store as many bales as his pocket book will allow, for it is a sure and safe investment.

The Southern papers should encourage the movement in every way but they are "slopping over" when they urge the business men to pay 10 cents for cotton when it is selling for 7 cents.

The Situation in New York.

Our editor spent most of last week in New York investigating the condition of the cotton goods trade and the dyestuff situation. While financial conditions are playing a part in the present situation we do not hesitate to say that the dyestuff scarcity is the real cause of the present stagnation.

Consumers of Southern yarns have no assurance that they can obtain the necessary supplies of dyestuff to continue the manufacture of their regular lines of dress goods, upholstery, etc., and therefore they can not purchase yarns until they know upon what goods they will operate their looms.

The converters of print cloths can get no assurance from the printers that they will have sufficient dyestuff to print goods in large quantities and therefore they have had to stay out of the market to a large extent and print cloths have declined very sharply.

One commission house showed us a sample of colored goods from South American for which they had an offer of 10,000 pieces at a very satisfactory price, but they had not been able to book the order because their mills had not been able to obtain the necessary dyestuff.

Our editor visited most of the large dyestuff houses and while all of them are undoubtedly doing everything possible to obtain additional supplies from Germany none of them appear to have any assurance that what they are attempting can be accomplished. The cotton mills should appreciate the action of the dyestuff houses in this crisis for in spite of the scarcity they have not advanced prices and have taken care of their regular customers in spite of the fancy prices offered by others for the supplies that they had on hand.

The Government is, through diplomatic agents, trying to facilitate the shipment of dyestuff from Germany, but we are informed by Senator Lee S. Overman, who has taken much interest in the matter, that nothing definite has been accomplished.

While in New York, our editor called upon the British American Tobacco Co., of which J. B. Duke is president, and submitted a proposition by which their agents in China would buy up the supplies of dyestuff in that country and ship them to this country.

China is a very large user of dyestuffs, in fact we have heard it stated that she is the largest user in the world.

White is the mourning color in China, and therefore everyone wears

colored goods, which are usually one of three shades of blue, and most of their dyeing is done in a crude and wasteful manner.

The British-American Tobacco Co. has three hundred agents scattered over the Chinese Empire and it seems feasible that they could purchase some supplies of dyestuff, especially as price is no consideration now. J. B. Duke is heavily interested financially in Southern mills and as he has always shown a willingness to do anything that would add to their prosperity, we hope for some results from this effort.

While the situation is complex and uncertain at this time, we found no one who was not optimistic of the future.

Even if we cannot obtain dyestuffs, business on bleached and gray goods will, we believe, be sufficient to give our mills all the business they can handle.

We saw one broker with an order for 1,500,000 yards of osnaburgs for Jamaica, and it is well known that Brazil will need a large amount of 2.50 drills for coffee bags while Argentina must have light sheeting to cover her frozen beef which is exported in large quantities.

We hope the dyestuff situation can be relieved but even without dyestuff there should soon be prosperity for the mills.

English Cotton Goods Trade With Germany.

Germany has been a large customer for years, and especially in yarn. The other nations now at war have bought from us on a much smaller scale. In regard to piece goods, so insignificant are the exports to Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Serbia that the Board of Trade returns lump them all together with other countries. The following figures show the exports to the leading four countries of the Continent for the past six months:

Cotton Yarn.

	Weight.
Germany	26,372,600lbs.
France	2,338,500lbs.
Russia	810,100lbs.
Austria-Hungary	441,800lbs.

Cotton Piece Goods.

	Yards.
Germany	35,503,900
France	7,596,200

If this were all that we stood to lose by the war it would not be very formidable, but there is certain to be a loss of trade with other parts of the Continent. The rest of the world will also lose trade with Europe, and, consequently will not be in quite so good a position to take our goods, even if credit is restored. The probabilities are that for the first week or two of the war a state of deadlock will occur owing to the strangeness and bewilderment of the situation. A British naval victory would restore confidence, and no doubt some movement of trade would then take place.—Cotton Factory Times.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. E. Grady of Knoxville, Tenn., has accepted a position with the Ozark Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala.

J. C. Greek has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Glenola Cotton Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

J. C. Arnett has accepted the position of second hand in card room at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

D. Bland is now second hand in spinning at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

P. L. Hennessee has resigned as bookkeeper at the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

F. O. Thomas is now superintendent of the Bettie Francis Cotton Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

B. W. Bingham has resigned as superintendent of the Capitola Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C.

D. S. Pool, of Easley, S. C., has become second hand in carding at the Elk Cotton Mill, Dalton, Ga.

J. B. Jenkins has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Elk Cotton Mill, Dalton, Ga.

F. F. Swearingen is now fixing looms at the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

Lex Griffin has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

W. M. Sherard, superintendent of the Williamston (S. C.) Mills, has been visiting in Anderson, S. C.

A. R. Smith has resigned as loom fixer at the Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga., to accept a similar position at Danville, Va.

B. S. Roebuck, J. M. Johnson, L. A. Sanders are now loom fixers at the Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.

Thos. H. Morton has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills to become superintendent of the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

R. S. McGill has resigned as general manager of the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala.

J. A. Griffin has been promoted from second hand in day weaving to overseer of night weaving at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

L. L. Brown of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C.

G. W. Brewer, formerly of Fitzgerald, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

J. O. Coleman has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

M. L. Ballard, of Experiment, Ga., has become second hand in spinning at the Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.

G. A. Lay has been promoted from overseer of carding and spinning to superintendent of the Capitola Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C.

G. M. Brewer, of Fitzgerald, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

J. H. Lovett has resigned as card grinder at Yorkville, S. C., to become second hand in carding at the Ella Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.

H. C. Redding, of Paw Creek, N. C., has returned to his former position as overseer of the cloth room at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

John Baugh, Jr., of the Gullett Gin Co., but formerly of the La-Grange (Ga.) Mills has accepted the position of superintendent of that mill.

A. B. Carter, Southern Representative of the Victor Shaw Ring Traveler Co., and secretary of the Southern Textile Association, will hereafter reside and have his headquarters at Greenville, S. C.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent

Greenville, S. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES.

MULES,
LOOMS.

John B. Boyd, superintendent and manager of the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., spent Saturday and Sunday in Charlotte.

J. H. Mattison, of Anderson, S. C., has accepted the position as overseer of weaving in one of the rooms at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

J. E. Owens has resigned as overseer of carding at the Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C., to become overseer of carding and assistant superintendent of the Hutcheson Mills, Banning, Ga.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Riverside Mills,

Worthville, N. C.

Geo. S. Caine.....Superintendent
W. A. Jennings.....Carder and Spinner
B. F. Touchstone.....Weaver
C. F. Allred.....Cloth Room
R. Y. Kennedy.....Engineer
W. P. Craven.....Master Mechanic

Deep River Mills No. 1.

Randleman, N. C.

D. Sutcliffe.....Superintendent
W. W. Byars.....Carder
S. H. Sears.....Spinner
A. M. Floyd.....Weaver
E. W. Russell.....Dyer
E. C. Carlisle.....Master Mechanic

Asheville Cotton Mills.

Asheville, N. C.

G. R. Murphy.....Superintendent
J. B. Whitaker.....Carder
L. O. Skidmore.....Spinner
S. M. Butler.....Weaver
W. C. Gibson.....Finishing
H. P. May.....Dyer
W. A. Reynolds.....Master Mechanic

Deep River Mills No. 2.

Randleman, N. C.

D. Sutcliffe.....Superintendent
J. E. Bray.....Carder
Sam Upton.....Spinner
J. O. Gray.....Weaver
O. R. Yow.....Master Mechanic

Capitola Mfg. Co.,

Marshall, N. C.

Giles A. Lay.....Superintendent
John Buckner.....Carder
Horace Banks.....Spinner
J. West.....Winder
P. A. Allison.....Master Mechanic

Chiquola Mills,

Honea Path, S. C.

J. D. Beacham.....Superintendent
B. F. Williams.....Carder
G. H. Lollis.....Spinner
R. B. Jones.....Weaver
J. R. Johnson.....Cloth Room
J. E. Elkin.....Master Mechanic

Lois Cotton Mills,

Douglasville, Ga.

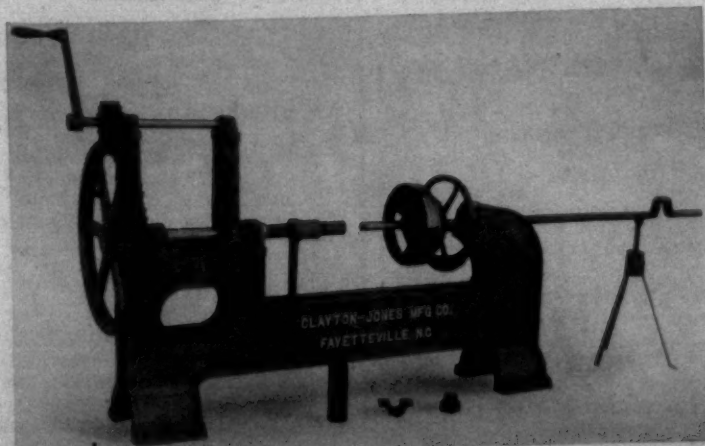
J. F. Long.....Superintendent
J. L. Cooper.....Carder
N. C. Knight.....Spinner
V. T. Adams.....Weaver
L. A. White.....Cloth Room
J. M. Johnson.....Master Mechanic

Franklin Mill,

Greer, S. C.

G. B. Byrd.....Superintendent
J. M. Sparman.....Carder
C. M. Shelton.....Spinner
C. B. Henderson.....Weaver
G. P. Garrett.....Cloth Room
Jas. McCarter.....Master Mechanic

LOOSE GEAR PULLEYS—DO YOU HAVE THEM?



A LOOK AT THE SCRAP CASTING PILE WILL CONVINCE YOU

A LONG FELT WANT has caused the invention of a simple and inexpensive machine for the removing and replacing of loose gear pulleys on loom crank shaft. Every Weave Mill has this trouble to contend with. Loose gear-pulleys cause an untold expense on account of the making of imperfect cloth, besides the loss of time while the loom is standing for repairs.

The taking out of the crank shaft practically necessitates the tearing down of the loom. The shaft is taken to the shop, and under the old method, the pulleys are removed with drift and sledge hammer; very often the pulleys are damaged in this way, and when the pulley is driven on the shaft it is almost impossible to do a satisfactory job.

THE CLAYTON LOOM CRANK SHAFT PRESS OVERCOMES ALL THESE TROUBLES.

You need this machine—write us now for further information. We have an interesting proposition to make you.

The Clayton-Jones Manufacturing Co.

(PATENTED)

Fayetteville, North Carolina

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Hickory, N. C.—The Ivey Mill is running full time, and is said to have plenty of orders ahead.

Cliffside, N. C.—The Cliffside Mills have resumed operations after standing a week.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Saxon Mills have appointed Joshua L. Bailey & Co., of New York, as selling agents for the output of their mills.

Rock Hill, S. C.—All of the mills have resumed operations after the vacation period and are running on practically full time.

Charleston, S. C.—The Sea Island Cotton Co. is installing machinery in the new two-story brick building which it recently erected at a cost of \$13,000.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Fales & Jenks Machine Co. have about completed the installation of 10,000 additional spindles in the Patterson Mills.

Eufaula, Ala.—The Glenola Mills have resumed operations and will be operated upon dobby goods. They have installed 10 C. & K. double index 16 harness heads. T. W. Harvey is superintendent.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Gastonia Mfg. Co., has placed an order with J. H. Mayes of Charlotte for 5,000 spindles of spinning and 2,000 spindles of twisting, all to be Fales Jenks tape driven. Most of this machinery will be used to replace old frames.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Arcade Cotton Mill is enlarging its cotton warehouse capacity so that it can take care of 800 more bales than heretofore. The management also recently put electric lights in all of the mill village houses and made other improvements.

Rome, Ga.—The Anchor Duck Mills, after a week's close down, an annual occasion, to take stock and do necessary repairs to the machinery, will resume operation, in full force, this morning at the usual hour.

Yazoo City, Miss.—The yarn mill here is closed for a few days, owing to the unsettled condition of the cotton market, and inability to market the product of the mill on account of the European war. The management expects to resume operations not later than Sept. 10. Labor at the mill is being provided for until the plant resumes.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Appalachian Mills, manufacturers of underwear, have arranged to have their own selling organization in the New York market and have secured offices on the tenth floor of the New York life building. Stanley Billings, who is well known in the jobbing trade, will be in charge of the selling.

Valdese, N. C.—Waldensian Hosiery Mills have been incorporated with authorized capital, \$125,000, with \$34,000 paid in by Francis Garron, J. S. Garron, Henry Garron, and F. Perron.

Columbus, Ga.—One local mill has a \$25,000 order for cotton goods for South America and other mills have received orders from South America recently, so it is said, due to the fact that all trade relations of the countries to the south of us, with Europe, are shut off by the great war that is now raging.

It was intended for mills to resume operation September 7, but on account of Labor Day, the opening

was necessarily postponed until Tuesday morning.

The installation of the new machinery at the Eagle and Phenix Mills has been completed.

Ridgedale, Tenn.—W. B. Davis, secretary and treasurer of the Madeline Hosiery Mills, said the plant had not suspended operations on account of the dye scarcity, but to give employees a vacation and to have some repairs made to the factory. The Madeline Hosiery Mill is an auxiliary of the Davis Hosiery Mill. Mr. Davis said the Davis Hosiery Mill will continue operations at full capacity for an indefinite period; that while black dyestuffs are

scarce, the present supply will last for several weeks. Blue is being used as far as the demand for blue hosiery warrants, and orders for white hosiery will keep operations stimulated.

Columbus, Ga.—It is generally conceded that the scare of the cotton mills have to close down has passed. One cotton mill man stated that the question of dye, which was causing the scare, had been arranged, and that with the movement in cotton which has now been brought about, that no mills would likely shut down.

This mill man stated that when the dye shortage question was first talked of that a number of the manufacturers felt sick over the situation, for they knew that it would be but a question of time before they would have to close, and they could see what that would have meant.

Athens, Ala.—The Fulton Cotton Mills will replace all of their old style spindles with No. 2 Whitin Gravity spindles and have also ordered two new Whitin spinning frames to take care of their waste which will be spun into 6's and 8's yarns. They have also ordered one Saco-Lowell fly frame and one slubber. New rings will be put on spinning frames and other improvements made.

Anderson, S. C.—Effective immediately the management of Brogon Mills has posted notices that the hours of operation will be reduced to 40 a week. The mill will close at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 6:30 and will be closed entirely on Friday and Saturday. It is presumed that the curtailment is brought about by the small demand for manufactured goods.

Chester, S. C.—The Springstein Mill and the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company at Chester and Fort Mill, respectively, which had to close down last week on account of the shortage of dyestuffs, which was attributed to the war in Europe, began operations on Monday. A months supply has been received for both plants, and when that is exhausted, more will be here. Chester's other two mills, Eureka and Wylie, make white goods.

Bluff City, Tenn.—The Bluff City Knitting Mill Co., a new concern, at this place, has just completed the building for its plant, and machines are to be installed soon, so that the mill will be in operation by about Sept. 25. Sixty machines will be installed. The Watauga Power Co., owning the Bristol lighting facilities, will extend the lines from its plant into Bluff City, to provide electric power for this new industry. The company has also made arrangements to supplement the capacity of the Bluff City Light and Power Co. Another industry is to be established there as a result of this deal.

We will be pleased to send to the one responsible for weave room costs a sample of the shuttle we believe the most economical for you to use. Simply send us a worn shuttle and a full filling bobbin such as you are now using. The worn shuttle will explain your needs to us quite clearly. We'll write you fully explaining our shuttle. This service is free. You assume no obligations:

WRITE TODAY
SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY
Woonsocket, R. I.

"War Is Awful"

So is the Price of
"Potato Starch"

Tanner's "REFINED STARCH" has been on the market for nearly forty years, and used by many of the best mills in the country.

TALKING POINTS
Quality——Uniformity——Economy

Used exactly the same as Potato Starch
Would you care to try a barrel for practical test

Manufactured and Sold Only by
CHAS. S. TANNER CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. Established 1866

Manufacturers of
Starches, Gums, Dextrines
Specialties for
Sizing, Softening, Finishing, Weighting, etc.

Thursday, September 10, 1914.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

3

Greensboro, Ga. — Within two weeks the Mary-Leila Cotton Mills will be running full time. The mill has been closed down for several weeks in order to allow the erection of a new brick smokestack and the addition and installation of a large amount of machinery.

A majority of the operatives have been used in making the improvements around the mills, but when the actual work of the Mary-Leila begins it will mean a return to work of several hundred operatives.

Preparations have been made to run the cotton mill to its capacity, as the promoters are firm in their belief that an unprecedented era of good times is approaching, despite the wails because of the great European war and the closed markets.

Ridgedale, Tenn. — W. B. Davis, secretary and treasurer of the Madeline Hosiery Mills in an interview on the sanitary features of black hosiery, refutes the popular opinion that white hosiery, since it contains no dyes, is more sanitary than black hosiery.

"People do not understand the dyeing processes used," said Mr. Davis. "It is a fact that socks are made black through the agency of an almost colorless liquid. The process is akin to photography, and the dye chemicals in the fabric are infinitesimal. We use great quantities of soap in washing colored hosiery before it is finished, and I do not believe any white hosiery can be turned out that is cleaner. Olive oil is used to give hosiery a gloss; certainly there is nothing poisonous about that."

Greenville, S. C. — Headed by Lewis W. Parker, the cotton mill men of the Piedmont district are doing splendid work in assisting growers to hold their cotton for better prices.

The cotton mill men have organized a Security Storage Co., which is to rent warehouse space from Greenville and nearby mills. This space, while occupied by the surplus crop of the farmers, will be controlled by the storage company, which will then insure the staple in order to safeguard the banks, which will extend loans of from \$35 to \$40 on a bale. Thus the mills are co-operating with the farmers in relieving both their immediate need of money and helping them to secure a bigger price by assisting the holding movement for higher prices later when a possible ending of the European war or a curtailed crop would stimulate a better demand and result in higher prices.

Textile Institute Opened.

The fall session of the Textile Industrial Institute at Spartanburg began last Monday with a large attendance. The institute teaches elementary and high school subjects and also a course in textiles. For the present the textile courses are taught



No Shadows

One of the objections to humidifiers is the overhead piping which—especially in saw-tooth roofs—casts disagreeable shadows.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

has as a possible ramification its ring construction; the rings are around the posts and the piping all underneath, out of the way. No shadows with the Turbo Ring Construction. This may seem a minor detail, but it is one of the Turbo points that leads toward satisfied customers.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHMAN, Manager.

THE "STANDARD"

BALING PRESS

FOR

COTTON MILLS

AS MADE BY

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

No. 104 West Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SEND FOR CATALOG

two nights a week, so that pupils who work in the mills are enabled to take this work.

**National Association of Cotton Mfrs.
Annual Meeting Sept. 29-30.**

The semi-annual meeting, No. 97, of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held at Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass., on Tuesday, September 29, and Wednesday, September 30, beginning at 8:15 P. M., on Tuesday, September 29, on which occasion President Albert Greene Duncan will give the president's address, followed by Charles T. Plunkett, who will relate an account of his recent visit to the ports of South America, with special reference to their opportunities for American commerce in textile goods.

On Wednesday, the morning session will be held at 9:30 A. M., devoted to papers before the association. These papers will be read in abstract, except by vote of the meeting, in order to give opportunity for discussion.

The suggestions received in response to requests made on program during the past year have been carefully considered by the Board of Government, and numerous modifications have been made, which, it is hoped, will result in a larger attendance of those present at the meetings, and a more general share in the discussions.

Wednesday afternoon will be left free for recreation and on Wednesday evening there will be a dinner at 7 o'clock, at which Arthur R. Marsh, Esq., ex-president of the New York Cotton Exchange, will speak on the Lever cotton law.

The following papers are expected, but on account of numerous contingencies, especially as five of the contributors are at this time on the other side of the Atlantic, it is not sure but that there will be modifications in the program and it may be that some of the papers cannot be presented at the meeting, but will be deferred until the published records:

- Beam Dyeing.
- Commerce in Cotton Goods with South America.
- Cost of the Permanent Fireproofing of Cotton Goods.
- Effect of Structure on the Strength and Wearing Qualities of Fabrics.
- Health of the Employee.
- Lever Cotton Law.
- Pink Boll Worm in Egyptian Cotton.
- Production and Preparation of Raw Cotton for the Spinner.
- Systematic Purchase and Care of Mill Supplies.
- Time Temperature Distributions in a Bale of Cotton.
- Trademarks in Cotton Textiles.
- Visits to Cotton Mills in the Far East.
- Wool Yarn Inspection.
- World's Demand for Cotton and India's Part in Meeting It.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

**THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER**

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods market was quiet last week. Values on unfinished goods were irregular. More bids were made on fairly good sized lots of convertibles, but as buyers demanded concessions that mills could not meet, bids were turned down. Comparatively few cancellations are being made, it is said, and leading commission houses, handling well known lines found their charges and deliveries good.

The situation in coarse cotton goods does not entirely favor the buyer. Heavy purchases last month by big manufacturers of goods of this sort, placed a good many mills in a comfortable position. While coarse cotton goods cannot be put to all the uses that can be made of burlap, users of the latter are finding that cotton will fill a good many of their needs and are now experimenting with them for uses which they were never put until the war.

The financial situation is influencing the cotton goods and other textile markets. Mills that need money to meet maturing obligations are selling spot lots of gray goods at prices which make it hard to determine what values really are. When it is recalled that most of the goods which are being forced out are made of cotton which cost several cents more a pound than cotton is selling for today, it can be seen that only urgent necessity can cause mill men to make such marked downward revisions as have been made during the last week or so. Buyers of cotton goods generally are also being held in check also for financial reasons and until the money market is easier it is thought that their purchases will be confined to rather narrow limits. This condition seems to prevail in every part of the market.

The opinion prevails that dress goods and colored shirtings will be advanced in the near future on account of the dyestuff shortage. Many styles that require a large amount of coloring have been withdrawn on account of the increased cost of dyes, and it is evident that manufacturers are conserving their supply of dyes on hand as never before.

Buyers of unbleached and brown cottons are making much of the soft spots that have developed in some quarters and claim that the market is going to lower levels in the very near future. The fact is that some mills are willing to shade their prices somewhat where offers are forthcoming for large quantities of goods for deliveries running through the end of the year. These mills figure on being able to even up production costs somewhat by the use of cheap cotton for deliveries late this year. The cotton now held by many of the mills was purchased when prices were above 12 cents, but they say they can scale down prices by mixing in cheaper cotton with that already on hand.

The Fall River print cloth market continued dull last week. It was said to have been the duller week in the present slump, although manufacturers had hoped that there would be a decided improvement. The total sales amounted to about 50,000 pieces, the bulk of these being for spot and nearby deliveries. Since the outbreak of the war in Europe print cloth manufacturers have looked for improved business. For the last few weeks, spots and prompt deliveries have covered the most of the sales. Last week the buyers displayed very little interest in anything and those who came in the market were still looking for price concessions. Little trading has been done in contracts, the hand to mouth policy being followed more than ever. On trading done last week, buyers were generally successful, in getting prices reduced. Southern mills have continued to undersell the mills here, and local manufacturers said they could not entertain the idea of selling at Southern prices. The bulk of last week's sales were made up of wide and medium goods. There was some inquiry for twills and sateens.

Cotton goods were quoted last week in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in. std 3 1-2	—
28-inch, 64x60s . . . 3 1-4	—
4-yard, 80x80s . . . 6	—
Gray gds, 39-in, 68x72s 4 5-8	5
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s. 4 1-8	—
Brown drills, std. . . . 8	8 1-4
Sheetings, So., std. . . 7 1-2	—
3-yard, 48x48s . . . 6 3-4	7
4-yard, 56x60s . . . 5 1-2	5 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s . . . 5 1-4	—
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s . . 4 5-8	4 7-8
5-yard, 48x52s . . . 4 3-8	—
Denims, 9-ounce . . . 14	17
Stark, 8 1-2-oz., duck. 14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in., duck 16 1-2	—
Ticking, 8-ounce . . . 13	—
Standard fancy p'nt. . 5 1-4	—
Standard, ginghams . . 6 1-4	—
Fine dress ginghams. 9	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics 4	4 1-4

To Wear White Hose.

Philadelphia.—Bleached white or undyed hosiery will prevail next spring and summer, according to officers and members of the advisory board of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, who met here to discuss the dye problem with importers and domestic manufacturers of dyes.

Learning that no immediate relief can be expected in the dyestuff situation because of the European war and that it would take at least one year to establish plants to manufacture dyes in this country the meeting adopted a resolution advising hosiery manufacturers not to accept orders for dyed hosiery for delivery after January 1 or beyond such time as the stock of dyestuffs of the individual manufacturers will last.



WE MAKE THE BEST

Spinning and Twisting **TRAVELERS** Of Every Description

AMOSIM. BOWEN, Treas.
Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative
MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr.
Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

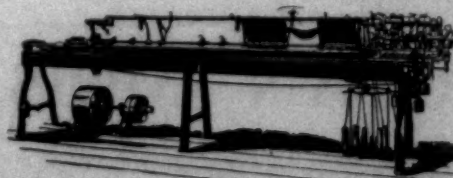
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spining frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Some of the yarn dealers claimed business was better last week and that there was an increase in the number of inquiries. Business was spotty and dealers sold at varying prices. While most of the sales were of small quantities, there were some sales of 40,000 to 50,000 pounds.

Manufacturers of the better grades of hosiery are said to be pretty well covered on their needs and that most purchases are for future needs. Some dealers say that manufacturers have asked for an increase in deliveries on old contracts. The dyestuff situation continues to be perplexing. It seems there is only enough dyes to last about six or eight weeks. While assurances have been made manufacturers by representatives of German concerns that they will be able to get dyes in by way of Holland, manufacturers say that they are unwilling to take orders in the hope of securing dyes and they feel like they cannot depend on securing them until they are landed in this country.

The dull season with the underwear mills continues and little business is being transacted. As in the case of hosiery manufacturers, the manufacturers of the better grades of underwear are fairly well covered so far as their yarn requirements go, while those making the cheaper grades will be compelled to come into the market to supply their needs.

It was reported by dealers last week that business on weaving yarns was poor for the week, but that there had been some good sales for the month. Prices were very irregular.

The possibility of securing business in South America is now being considered by many mills and the opinion has been expressed that there is an excellent field to be opened. Some mills are said to be considering sending men to that country to see if the business there cannot be obtained for American mills.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	16	—17
10s	16 1-2	—17 1-2
12s	17 1-2	—18
14s	18	—18 1-2
16s	18 1-2	—19
20s	19	—19 1-2
24s	20 1-2	—21
26s	21	—21 1-2
30s	23	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	16 1-2	—17
10s	17	—17 1-2
12s	17 1-2	—18
14s	18	—18 1-2
16s	18 1-2	—19
20s	19	—19 1-2
24s	20 1-2	—21
26s	21	—21 1-2
30s	22	—23
40s	27	—27 1-2
50s	33	—34
60s	42	—43

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

9-4 slack	17 1-2	—18
8-4 slack	17 1-2	—
8-3-4 hard twist	16 1-2	—17

Southern Single Warps.

8s	17	—
10s	17 1-2	—18
12s	18	—
14s	18	—18 1-2
16s	18 1-2	—
20s	19	—19 1-2
24s	20 1-2	—21
26s	21	—21 1-2
30s	22 1-2	—23
40s	28	—
50s	34	—34 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	17	—17 1-2
10s	17 1-2	—18
12s	18	—18 1-2
14s	18 1-2	—
16s	18 1-2	—19
20s	19	—20
24s	21	—
26s	21 1-2	—
30s	23	—
40s	27 1-2	—
50s	33	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	17	—17 1-2
10s	17 1-2	—18
12s	18	—18 1-2
14s	18 1-2	—19
16s	19	—19 1-2
18s	19 1-2	—
20s	20	—
22s	20 1-2	—
24s	20 1-2	—21
26s	21	—21 1-2
30s	22 1-2	—23

Single Combed Peeler Skeins.

22s	23 1-2	—24
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	24 1-2	—25
30s	26	—
22s	25	—25 1-2
24s	25 1-2	—26
26s	26	—26 1-2
30s	27	—27 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	21	—
24s	21 1-2	—22
26s	22	—22 1-2
30s	23	—23 1-2
36s	25	—25 1-2
40s	27 1-2	—28
50s	34	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	27	—27 1-2
24s	28 1-2	—29 1-2
30s	31 1-2	—33
40s	36	—39
50s	41	—44
70s	58	—61
80s	67	—71

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville, com	85	...
Aragon	49	...
American Spinning, com	150	...
Alpine, pfd	100	...
Alta Vista	86	...
Armstrong	100	...
Anderson Mill	...	...
Arcadia, S. C., pfd	94	...
Arlington	136	...
Brown, com	120	...
Brown, pfd	100	...
Cannon	125	...
Cabarrus	120	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd	100	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	...	...
Chronicle	100	...
Clara	...	...
Cliffside	190	195
Columbus Mfg.	85	...
Dixie Cotton Mill, N. C.	60	...
Dakota	125	...
Elba Mfg. Co., pfd	100	...
Entwistle Mfg. Co.	100	115
Efird, N. C.	110	...
Erwin, com	155	...
Erwin, pfd	102	105
Easley	175	...
Flint	200	...
Florence	...	...
Gaston Mfg.	85	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	57	...
Gibson	100	...
Gibson pfd	100	...
Glenwood	96	...
Gray Mfg. Co.	125	...
Henrietta	117	125
Highland Park	200	203
Highland Park, pfd	102	...
Imperial	136	...
Kesler	161	...
Lancaster Cotton Mills	...	...
Lancaster Mills, pfd	95	...
Limestone	150	...
Loray Mills pfd	85	...
Loray, com	10	...
Lowell	200	...
Marion	75	...
Marlboro Cotton Mill	50	57 1/2
Majestic	150	...
Modena	105	...
Ozark	110	...
Paola	70	...
Pacolet, com	100	103
Pacolet, 1st pfd	100	103
Parker, common	5	10
Parker Mills, pfd	30	...
Parker Mills, guaranteed	87 1/4	...
Patterson	129	...
Poe Mfg. Co.	90	101
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	145	...
Salisbury	150	...
Roberdel	160	...
Raleigh Cotton Mill	85	...
Steele Cotton Mill	105	...
Spartan Mill	110	...
Vance Mills	107	...
Victory Mfg. Co.	60	...
Ware Shoals	70	75

Washington Mills	10
Washington Mills, pfd	100
Woodlawn	121 126
Woodside Mills Co., guar.	100
Woodside, pfd	80
Woodside, com	37 1/2
Wiscasset	126
Williamston, com	100
Williamston, pfd	90
Young-Hartsell	90

Cotton Goods Business in England.

The Cotton Factory Times of England gives the following as the present market conditions:

"As might be expected, the demand for spot cotton is reduced to the lowest possible limits. 7,100 bales of American being the week's takings by the whole trade, while 600 bales of Brazilian, and other growths of South American were sold to users of such material. Only 100 bales of Egyptian were disposed of. The cotton committee reduced prices 22 points for American, and 15 points for Egyptian and East Indian. 23,336 bales were imported during the week. The directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association have decided not to further reduce prices in the near future, therefore spinners will know what to do in selling their production to manufacturers.

"The yarn market has remained in a condition of inactivity during the week, and where transactions have taken place at all, they have been of the smallest conceivable dimensions. Spinners have maintained their quotations fairly well, but they have not had much to sell, production on all sides having been reduced to very small proportions during the week. In quite exceptional cases somewhat larger weights have been mentioned, but it has been almost impossible to make anything of them, the basis for the future being so very uncertain and altogether in the clouds. Yarn users have not been so much troubled about the securing of supplies as about the disposal of their production and the collection of their accounts, the financial aspect of the situation having been, as might be expected, a very important factor in the general outlook. Spindles have been stopped to an enormous extent, and it is a long time since there was such a general shut down in practically all directions. Those spinners who could produce anything which was in demand under prevailing conditions have had reason to consider themselves fortunate, but that they are comparatively few is evident by the very small percentage who have been in a position to keep their mills on full time. There is a keen desire to have things on a clearer and more satisfactory footing, but, seeing that all have to submit to the inevitable, tacit acquiescence has become a matter of necessity for the present, no amount of skill or superior salesmanship being equal to placing things in proper form just now. With prices considered quite artificial and nominal, and with the difficulties attaching to the shipment of goods which are ready for the foreign markets, nothing need be expected but quite retail transactions, scarcely anything beyond that being met with in any quarter.

Personal Items

C. O. Edwards is now overseer of weaving at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

J. W. Hood, of Siluria, Ala., is now fixing looms at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

B. P. Green has resigned as superintendent of the Hutcheson Mfg. Co., Banning, Ga.

A. W. Stubb, president of the Hutcheson Mfg. Co., Banning, Ga., will hereafter act as superintendent also.

Superintendent McCuen Married.

Superintendent R. K. McCuen, of the Panola Mill, Greenwood, S. C., was married on September 2nd, to Miss Fannie Long, of Ware Shoals, S. C. While Mr. McCuen was on his honeymoon the operatives at the Panola got together and bought as a wedding present a nice side-board and had it placed in his dining room.

Attempted Suicide.

Jesse Norris, who is employed at the Fairfield Cotton Mills, Winnsboro, S. C., attempted to end his life last week by drinking a bottle of laudanum. The attempt was discovered and a doctor was summoned in time to save his life. He was placed in jail to prevent further attempt on his life. The only reason he would give for his act was that he was "worried."

Southern Audit Co.

The Southern Audit Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of North Carolina in 1906, with office in Charlotte, N. C.

In view of the extended territory they are now covering, they have recently incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia, and in addition to their office at 901-903 Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C., have opened an office at 811 Chamber of Commerce Building, Richmond, Va., and will in the future maintain at both offices a competent force of expert accountants.

Mill Men at Clemson Reunion.

The following well-known mill men were present at the Home Coming Celebration at Clemson College: David Jennings, vice-president, Parker Mills Co., Greenville.

H. B. Jennings, president Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont.

David Kohn, assistant to presi-

dent of Judson Mill, Greenville.

L. A. Wentz, Secretary Belton Mill, Belton.

J. R. Austin, carder and spinner, Green River Mill, Tuxedo, N. C.

L. O. Bunton, Belton.

O. W. Wright, master mechanic, Chesnee Mill, Chesnee.

S. R. Perkins, Union, S. C.

For Best Kept Homes.

Following an annual custom the Cliffside (N. C.) Mills again this year awarded about \$200 in prize money

SPINNING RINGS Best Quality Guaranteed

Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co.,

Torrington, Connecticut

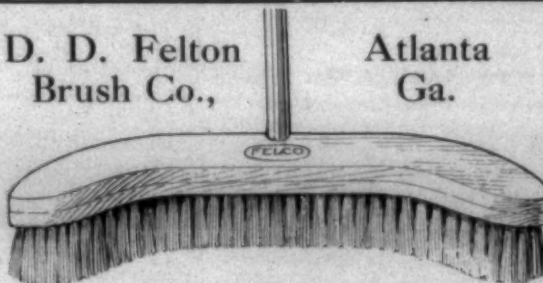
Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, - S. C.

"The Felton
Curved Sweep"

D. D. Felton
Brush Co.,

Atlanta
Ga.

Saves the
broom expense.
A push broom
with a curve
that throws the
dirt and lint to
the center.



SOUTHERN SPINDL AND FLYER COMPANY

THE ONLY FLYER PRESSER MAKERS IN THE SOUTH.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhauleds and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery

We Can Save You Money—First
on the price, second, by prompt
delivery, and third, on the
Parcel Post charges.

Satisfaction Guaranteed—Give Us a Call



YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE

Southern Sales Agent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

YOU KNOW WHY RAWHIDE PICKERS Should have *Only* the BEST RAW- HIDE QUALITY

We are confident that no better hides are used for rawhide loom pickers anywhere in the world than the hides of which our pickers are made. We have absolutely the first selection from the stock of one of the leading curers of the world and know that the hides which we receive are always as good as it is possible to procure. The hide quality of our pickers can not be surpassed.



GARLAND MFG. CO.

Saco, Maine

to the residents of Cliffside for the best kept yards and neatest premises. The committee that inspected the yards and awarded the prizes was, Rev. D. J. Hunt, Dr. J. M. Allhands and Mrs. J. S. Rudisill. The exercises were held in the hall on Saturday night and a large crowd was present. Prizes were distributed to about fifty people.

Have Established Free Library.

The people of the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C., have established a public library and a night school of their own. The library will be managed by a committee of the mill workers.

\$10,000,000 Exports.

The exports from New York last week were valued at \$10,000,000, compared with \$8,500,000 the week before and \$12,000,000 a year ago. Our imports at New York amounted to \$12,000,000 last week, compared with \$17,300,000 the previous week and \$18,200,000 the same week a year ago.

Odus Helms Arrested

Odus Helms, a mill operative, was arrested at Greenville, S. C., last week for carrying a pistol and it is said that he is wanted at several other places.

He is now badly wounded from a fight at Fort Mill, S. C., and is wanted at Columbus, Ga., for an assault there. The chief of police at Alta Vista, Va., have wired that Helms seriously cut a small boy there and it is said that a large reward is offered there for him.

Shot in Drunken Brawl.

Paul Byers, a cotton mill operative of Randleman, N. C., was shot to death last week by Isaac Randolph, another employee of the mill. It seems that the men had been drinking and playing cards at the home of Randolph and a quarrel resulted in the shooting. There was no eye witness to the affair, the only other man in the house at the time was so drunk that he did not know what had happened. Randolph was bound over to court without bail at the preliminary hearing. Byers, in an affidavit, said that the quarrel was over a woman. Byers formerly worked at a mill in Bessemer City, N. C.

Gastonia Sees Prosperity.

The sixty-odd cotton mills of Gaston County, of which Gastonia is the capital and center, are running all the time and there's no talk of curtailment. And it's a safe bet that six or seven months will see them running double time. Every spindle and every loom will be driven to its fullest capacity, and the very air will be resonant with music of industry. The railroads and Uncle Sam's merchant marine will carry Gastonia goods to all parts of the world, and the world will pay us homage by sending its money here. The merchant will be happy and the artisan will feel the quickening power of prosperity's breath, and the "cotton mill town" will be vindicated.—Gaston Progress.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my roller covering outfit, complete in every respect for covering any roll made from spinning to a comber roll, as good as new and considered one of the best sets of machines made, or I would consider a proposition to put same in a good mill and operate in connection with the mill. List of machines furnished on application. Address The Greenville Roller Shops, 109 East Court St., Greenville, S. C.

Second Hand Wanted.

We have a call for a second hand in weaving on flat duck and osnaburgs at \$2.00 per day, but have no one on our list for the position. If any subscriber wants the job write us giving references and we will forward the letter to the mill.

Southern Textile Bulletin.

Country Homes.

WANTED to sell you a country home. Even if you keep your health, you can't work in a mill when you are very old. And if you should lose your health, you will at once need the country. What will you do about it? Let one of our small farms answer the question. Ten acres sold on very easy terms. Good neighbors on the next ten acres. No hot nights; no mosquitoes, no doctors, no fuel bills, no food to buy. Perfectly adapted to fruit trees, market gardening and poultry. Other mill people already located and could not be induced to go back to town. Write for other information, and say how much money you would probably be able to pay down.

The Hillcrest Farms Co.,
Columbia, S. C.

Manetta Mills

Lando, S. C., Sept. 5, 1914.
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.
Gentlemen:

We will thank you to send us your bill for "Ad." as we wish to have same discontinued for the present. I also wish to thank you for your services, and to say that we have gotten good results from same. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours very truly,
O. H. Farr, Supt.,
Manetta Mills.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire and similar fabrics. Fine references. Address No. 793.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer healthier location. Good references. Address No. 794.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Married and strictly sober. 16 years experience. Am also a technical graduate of the I. C. S. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day will interest me. References. Address No. 795.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on hosiery yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 796.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 797.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 798.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 799.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and on all makes of loom. Good references. Address No. 801.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced overseer and also a good designer. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 802.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer. Married. Age 27. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 803.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 804.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or spinner in large mill. 13 years experience as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 805.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 806.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 807.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent and am giving entire satisfaction, but prefer larger mill. My references are all that can be desired. Address No. 808.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as carder and spinner and have been well trained. Am competent to handle mill and can give satisfaction. Address No. 809.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and assistant superintendent. Graduate Ga. Tech. Age 27. Married. Want larger job. Good references. Address No. 810.

WANT a position as overseer of carding in small room, or second hand in large one. Am now employed but want higher salary. Twenty-four years experience. Can amply furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 811.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 812.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill or overseer of large card room. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 813.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Good experience. Fine references. Address No. 814.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for chemical or sizing compounds. Long experience as overseer of weaving and slashing and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 815.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish best of references. Address No. 816.

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Personal Attention Guaranteed
30 Years Active Service

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Patent Lawyers

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WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience as machinery erector and carder. Married. Good references. Can change on ten days notice. Address No. 825.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 9 years experience as overseer on coarse and medium numbers and have made good on all jobs. Address No. 817.

POSITION as superintendent or manager wanted by young man of good habits with college education and about five years experience in cotton mill office. Is anxious to make a connection with some future to it. Thoroughly familiar with all the details of office work, accurate book-keeper, can use typewriter and of executive ability. Would be glad to have a personal interview. Also have experience as superintendent. Address No. 818.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in a medium size mill, or second hand in large mill. Now employed in first class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 819.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been overseer in good mills for 20 years and feel competent to run a mill. Have made good on past jobs and can make good as superintendent. Address No. 820.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married; age 32. Good references. Address No. 821.

WANT position as superintendent. Have 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent on from 6 to 30s and sheeting, ratines and dress goods. Now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 822.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed but would change for larger job or promotion. Address No. 823.

WANTED position of superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. Ten years as superintendent, twelve as overseer. Experienced on yarns and plain weaves. Now employed. A-1 references. Address No. 824.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Age 29. Good manager of help. Hustler for production. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 826.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and always given satisfaction. Held last position many years and had satisfactory reason for leaving. Good references. Address No. 828.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references. Address No. 829.

WANT position as overseer carding. 15 years experience. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 830.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 831.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am a practical mill man and can give fine references. Address No. 832.

Owing to the health of my family I desire to make a change. Am a practical superintendent on either white or colored goods. Would accept traveling position with a line of mill supplies or warp sizing and finishing compound. Am 42 years of age and have good reference to offer. Address No. 833.

WANT position as carder. I am now employed as carder and know how to watch my cost and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 834.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. Long experience on warps and raw stock, all colors. Good manager of help and can furnish good references. Address No. 835.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have 20 years' practical experience in carding and spinning on all kinds of yarns, both combed and carded. Am fine on print cloths. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 836.

WANT position as overseer spinning or second hand in large room. 5 years as overseer. Age 36. Married. References from present and former employers. Address No. 837.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Especially experienced in card room. Can give fine references and good rea-

son for wanting to change. Address No. 838.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Graduate of textile school and have had long experience. Best of references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 839.

WANT position as carder. Have a wide experience in carding on fine and coarse numbers. 38 years of age. Married, sober and believes in running a room up-to-date. References if required. Can change on 10 days' notice. Address No. 840.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 841.

WANT position as carder and spinner, 35 years old. 23 years experience. 15 years as overseer. Prefer a large card room. Good references. Address No. 842.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or spinning in large mill. Married. Age 30. At present employed but would change for more money. Good references. Address No. 843.

WANT position of superintendent. Recently resigned for personal reasons position as superintendent which I held for a number of years, during which time mill never failed to make good profits each year. Fine references. Address No. 844.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had long experience especially in carding and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Address No. 845.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 846.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent for 20 years and am now employed. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 847.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed. Have twelve years experience as carder, spinner and superintendent. Have held present position as superintendent three years. Prefer yarn mill. First-class references. Address No. 848.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 35. Have 24 years mill experience. Long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 849.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on two to six harness work, both heavy

and light on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 850.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of colored goods mill, but also experienced on white goods. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 851.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience as overseer in good mills and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 852.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 853.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North or South Carolina at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years as overseer. Have held present position 7 years and can furnish best of references. Address No. 854.

WANT position as second hand in weaving in a large mill, or overseer of a small one. Age 35. Long experience as second hand on Stafford and Draper looms. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 855.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 29. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 856.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or as carder in large mill. 16 years experience on white and colored work. Good manager of help. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 857.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 858.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had long experience on both fine and white goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 859.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience and handled large rooms successfully. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 860.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Five years overseer of weaving and two years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Address No. 861.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had long experience, especially on colored and fancy goods. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 862.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of winding, but prefer spinning room. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 763.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been assistant superintendent of large mill and have had long experience on both colored and white goods. Fine references. Address No. 864.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as overseer and as superintendent and as especially strong on carding. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 865.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am well educated and have had considerable practical experience. Now employed and can furnish fine references. Address No. 866.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 867.

WANT position of overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 868.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have best of reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 869.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years experience in those positions and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 870.

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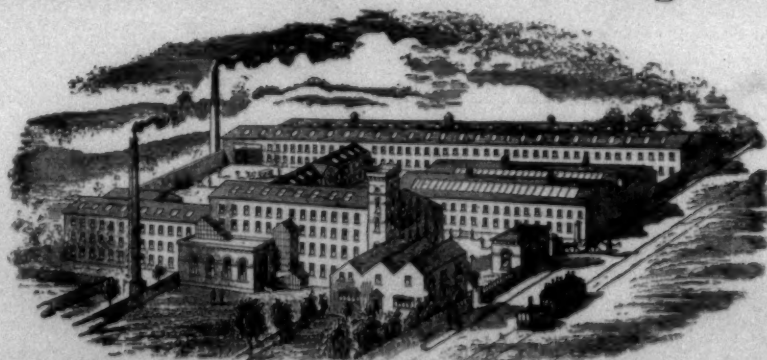
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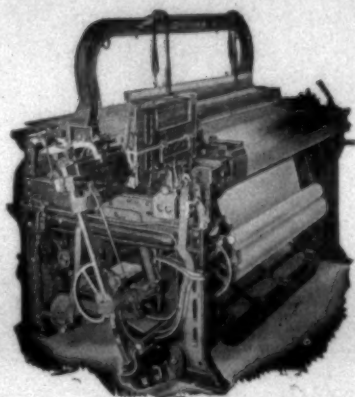
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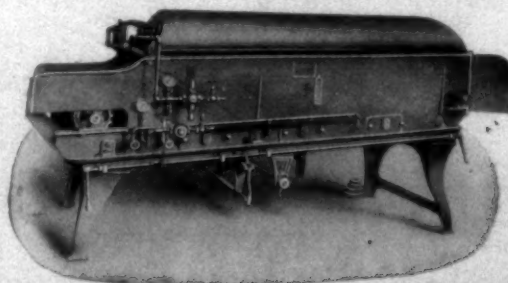


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